



LATEST NEWS OF THE WORLD BY TELEGRAPH AND CABLE. } CONTINUED ON PAGE 11.

FILIPINOS WILL SEEK PEACE

General Luna's Staff Officers Visit General Otis.

A FRUITLESS ERRAND

Requested by Aguinaldo to Ask For a Cessation of Hostilities to Allow Time For Summoning Filipino Congress Which Would Decide Whether the People Wanted Peace—Otis Refuses to Recognize Filipino Government—Another Proclamation—Luna's Bold Dash and Hasty Retreat—Short but Stubborn Fight.

(By Telegraph to Virginian-Pilot.)

Manila, April 28.—4:25 a. m.—The Filipinos will seek peace.

Colonel Manuel Argueles and Lieutenant Jose Bernal, chief of General Luna's staff, entered General MacArthur's line bearing a flag of truce. They are on route for Manila by train to confer with General Otis regarding terms of surrender.

6:25 p. m.—The Filipinos' advances for peace have been fruitless.

Colonel Manuel Argueles, and Lieutenant Jose Bernal, who came into MacArthur's lines under a flag of truce, told General Otis that they were representatives of General Luna, who had been requested by Aguinaldo to ask General Otis for a cessation of hostilities in order to allow time for the summoning of the Filipino Congress, which would decide whether the people wanted peace.

General Otis replied that he did not recognize the existence of a Filipino Government.

There will be another conference tomorrow.

LUNCH WITH MACARTHUR.

The Filipinos came down the railroad track to the Kansas regiment's outpost at 9 o'clock this morning. The Kansas captain in charge there escorted them to General Wheaton's headquarters, where they were provided with horses and sent to the headquarters of General MacArthur. The latter invited the Filipinos to sit down at lunch with him, and conversed with them for some time. He refused, however, to speak authoritatively on the subject of their errand, referring all inquiries to General Otis.

The Filipinos were then escorted by Major Mallory, of General MacArthur's staff, to Manila, reaching this place at 3 o'clock p. m.

General Otis' aide, Lieutenant Sladen, was awaiting their arrival at the depot with a carriage, in which they were driven to the palace entrance.

THE CONFERENCE.

The Filipino officers attracted much attention. They were dressed in uniforms of checked blue and white cloth, and wore straw hats. They carried no side arms. They were escorted directly to the office of General Otis.

Jacob J. Schurman, president of the Philippine Commission, and Hon. Chas. Doolittle, a member of the Commission, soon joined the party there.

The news of the arrival of Filipino officers under a flag of truce spread through the city rapidly, and many officers gravitated to the corridors of the palace, while a crowd of natives gathered in the square opposite the palace.

At 5 o'clock the two Filipino officers, escorted by Lieutenant Sladen, and Major Mallory, left the palace. They did not look at all elated as a result of their talk with General Otis and the members of the Philippine Commission.

AGUINALDO'S CUNNING.

7:05 p. m.—Aguinaldo is evidently selecting the army as a cloak for his Congress, hoping by subterfuge to overcome General Otis' consistent policy of ignoring the Filipino government. The Filipinos' argument is that it is impossible to arrange an armistice without the sanction of the congress.

General Otis punctured this assumption by remarking that if Aguinaldo could make war without the congress he could stop it without reference to that body.

While the insurgents are undoubtedly tired of war, the leaders are torn with dissensions.

There is a suspicion that it was hoped by means of a conference to ascertain what terms they could expect. If they saw that anything is to be gained by continuing the war, an armistice would afford them an opportunity for recuperating their demoralized forces.

It is an interesting commentary upon Aguinaldo's scheme that only sixty of the three hundred members of the Filipino congress have taken the oath of allegiance which their constitution requires.

PROCLAMATION AGAINST PROCLAMATION.

A Filipino proclamation, replying to the proclamation of the American commissioners, has appeared. It is signed, Madrid, for the President, and is dated at Cansadro, April 15th. It is in the usual grandiose style, and declares that President McKinley issued the proclamation in order to force the American Congress to ratify the cession of the islands under the treaty of Paris.

"This contract of cession was made with the Spaniards after Spanish domination had been ended by the valor of our troops," the proclamation asserts.

The proclamation complains that the Filipinos were not represented at Paris during the negotiation of the treaty and that they are without assurances of the fulfillment of the American promises. It dilates upon the alleged

Anglo-Saxon hatred of blacks, and asserts a desire to enslave them. Deploring a lack of foreign aid in prosecuting the war, the proclamation concludes: "We stand alone, but we will fight to the death. Coming generations will pray over our graves, shedding tears of gratitude for their freedom."

GENERAL LUNA'S ATTACK.

Manila, April 28.—8:20 a. m.—At Calumpit, for the first time, a large body of Filipinos attempted to face the Americans in open ground. The Filipinos in the trenches were dispersed after making a ridiculously feeble resistance, but General Luna's brigade came upon the field from Macabeles on the double quick, the two regiments preserving a perfect formation.

The Americans from the south bank of the river, which is higher than the north bank, and a General Luna, mounted on a black horse, galloping frantically along the lines, and apparently exhorting his followers to make a stand. He finally succeeded in getting them spread in an extended line of battle, which would have done credit to a civilized army. But when the American bullets showered thickly among them, the stirring clouds of dust from the sandy soil, the Filipinos again showed that no amount of drilling could fortify them sufficiently to make them face the American rifles, and their train puffed out the track, with its load of dead and wounded in plain sight of the Americans, who were entering the town so closely that the rebels were literally slipped out of their victors' hands.

The Montana Regiment made a rush to capture the train, running up the track, yelling shrilly and even dropping their guns in pursuit, but the engine backed off hastily, leaving the bodies of six warriors to their enemies.

Twenty Filipinos who came to meet the conquerors, bearing a white flag, declared heartily that they were sick of fighting, adding that food was very short in their camp. They ate the army rations given to them with an eagerness that testified to the truth of the latter statement. One who had been severely wounded, dragged himself after his comrades, showing remarkable nerve.

OVERCOME BY HEAT.

Fifty Americans were overcome by the heat, and Colonel Funston dropped utterly exhausted after the battle. The men of the Kansas Regiment cheered him crazily when he went among them. Last night the flames of burning villages and scattered huts gave the horizon a glow as of sunset, and the crackling of the bamboo as they caught fire sounded like musketry in a battle.

Manila, April 28.—11:45 a. m.—Yesterday furnished added proof that the United States troops have a fear of bushwhacking that is above their fear of battles. The Washington regiment, which is holding Taguig with three companies of the Twelfth Regulars, engaged a large force of insurgents in a fight in the jungle. The Americans lost two killed and ten wounded.

The Filipinos have been massing at the mouth of the Pasig river, and it is estimated that there are 2,000 of them now there. They have mounted two guns—one a three-inch Krupp—and have thrown a number of shells into the American lines. The gunboat Rappahannock, which is guarding the entrance to the river, shelled a launch, which was carrying supplies.

A STUBBORN FIGHT.

Yesterday a large force of rebels approached the town, seemingly bent upon forcing the Americans from Calumpit. Three companies of the Washington troops sallied from the town and attacked the natives, and found that they had their hands full. Two other companies of the Washington regiment and three of the Twelfth Regulars reinforced them and drove back the enemy, who removed their dead and wounded as they retired.

OFFICIAL REPORT FROM OTIS.

Washington, April 28.—To-day was marked by developments of the greatest importance and interest in connection with the campaign in the Philippines. The receipt of the following telegram from General Otis at the beginning of the day gave the keenest pleasure to all of the officials:

"Manila, April 28.

"Adjutant General, Washington: "After taking Calumpit, MacArthur's division crossed the Rio Grande river in the face of great obstacles, driving the concentrated forces of the enemy back toward two miles. MacArthur reports that passage of the river remarkable military achievement, the success of which due to daring and determination of Colonel Funston, under discriminating control of General Wheaton. Casualties slight, number not yet ascertained.

"This morning Chief of Staff from commanding general of insurgent forces entered our lines to express admiration of the wonderful feat of the American army in forcing passage of the river, which was thought impossible. Staff officer reports that insurgent commanding general has received from insurgent government directions to suspend hostilities, pending negotiations for the termination of the war. Staff officer, with party, is now en route to Manila and will arrive soon. Lawton's forces well in hand in vicinity of Angat, east of Calumpit, where he is waiting supplies to be sent to-morrow. Yesterday morning force of fifteen hundred insurgents attacked troops at Taguig; driven back by Washington regiment. Our loss, 2 killed, 12 wounded."

BRIGHT PROSPECTS FOR PEACE.

Secretary Alger said as the Department closed that while it could not be said that peace was assured, he regarded the prospects as of the brightest and felt confident that the end of the insurrection was now in sight. To his mind it would be a repetition of the negotiations which were had before Santiago. The Secretary left Washington to-night for a ten-days' trip to the West, and it gave him great satisfaction to leave affairs in such promising shape.

PRaise FOR VOLUNTEERS.

Everybody is praising the volunteers. A marked change in the sentiment expressed a few days ago, when it was understood that the same men were pleading to be brought home. Colonel Funston came in for the most commendation.

General Corbin said that every volunteer who participated in the fighting in

(Continued on Page Eleven.)

GERMANY AND FRANCE

The Dreyfus Affair May Cause Trouble Between Them.

AN EXPOSTULATORY NOTE

The German Government Made Impatient by Proceedings Before the Court of Cassation, May Publish Facts, in Justice to its Officers—France Urged to Conclude the Dreyfus Agitation.

(By Telegraph to Virginian-Pilot.)

London, April 28.—Ernest Vizetelly, who has hitherto shown that he is well informed on the subject treated, has an article in the Westminster Gazette to-day, in which he says the German Government has addressed an expostulatory note to the French Government regarding the Dreyfus case. This note was recently presented to M. Delcasse, the French Minister of Foreign Affairs,

M'KINLEY ON THE RALEIGH

The Nation's Ruler Boards the Gallant Cruiser.

A SPEECH OF WELCOME

Captain Coghlan and His Men Congratulated on the Part they Played in the Great Naval Battle of Manila—At the Conclusion of Visit the Presidential Party Leaves for New York—Thanks to Otis.

(By Telegraph to Virginian-Pilot.)

Philadelphia, April 28.—President McKinley and his party left the Hotel Bellevue shortly after 10 o'clock this morning for a visit to the cruiser Raleigh, which lies at anchor in the Delaware river off the center of the city.

The marines stood at the guard-rail on the poop deck, and the crew were ordered to man the rail as President McKinley and his party stepped aboard.



MRS. ANNA E. GEORGE SKETCHED FROM LIFE.

by Count Von Munster, the German Ambassador to France, and deals with the proceedings before the Court of Cassation as published in the Figaro and which, the note says, surprised and pained the German Government. The note, according to Mr. Vizetelly, intimated that in certain eventualities it would be impossible for the German Government to refrain from officially publishing the facts in justice to its own officers, who have repeatedly solicited permission to speak. The note urged in forcible terms the desirability, in the interest of both countries, of a speedy conclusion of the present agitation.

The presentation of this note led M. Dupuy, the French Prime Minister, to bring pressure to bear upon the Court of Cassation, which, however, by a majority of three, decided to continue the proceedings in its own way and hold a supplemental inquiry, which is now virtually ended.

Mr. Vizetelly learns that eighteen of the judges of the Court of Cassation are in favor of, and fifteen opposed to revision of the Dreyfus case.

It is probable, Mr. Vizetelly adds, that on a full vote of the judges of the United Court of Cassation the revisionists will have a majority of eight.

MRS. GEORGE ACQUITTED.

JURY DECLARES SHE DID NOT MURDER SEXTON.

(By Telegraph to Virginian-Pilot.)

Canton, O., April 28.—A verdict of "not guilty," delivered to the court here to-day, acquitted Mrs. Anna E. George of the murder of George D. Sexton, and ended her seven months confinement in jail. The verdict was reached after a trial of twenty-two days of actual sessions of the court and after twenty-two and three-quarters hours of deliberation in the jury room.

In less than an hour after the verdict had been announced congratulatory telegrams were received by Mrs. George from sympathizers in many quarters of the country.

More of them were addressed to her attorneys and were congratulations on a professional victory.

During the afternoon and this evening Mrs. George has been kept busy receiving her friends.

At the same moment the gunners began firing the National salute, and the blue-jackets doffed their hats. Accompanied by Captain Coghlan, the President proceeded to the cabin of the cruiser where he held an informal reception. He was then escorted to the lower deck, on which the sailors were lined up for inspection.

THE PRESIDENT'S SPEECH.

"Mr. President, these are the men of the Raleigh. Part of them are from the Raleigh. They all served throughout the whole campaign."

After passing before them with bared head, Mr. McKinley addressed the Manila heroes as follows:

"Captain Coghlan and Men of the Raleigh:

"It gives me great pleasure to bid you welcome home and to congratulate you and each one of you on the heroic part you played in the great battle on the first of May at Manila, which was a most glorious triumph of American arms, and made a new and glorious page in American history."

"I assure you that when I give you welcome I am only speaking the hearts' welcome of seventy-five million American citizens, who honor you all for your splendid services to your country."

"This feeling not only extends to your great Admiral, whom we all love and honor, but to the humblest member of the crew who was in that great fleet at Manila bay."

"I give you all a warm and generous welcome and my thanks."

Secretary Long also made a short address.

THREE CHEERS GIVEN.

At the conclusion of Secretary Long's speech the sailors gave three cheers for the President of the United States and three for the Secretary of the Navy.

The President then shook hands with the various officers of the cruiser and spoke a pleasant word to each. Then, with the ladies of the party, the President made a tour of inspection of the warship. General handshaking concluded the visit, and the Presidential party returned to the tug.

The Presidential party left for New

York in a special train over the Pennsylvania railroad at 2:35 p. m.

CONGRATULATIONS CABLED.

Philadelphia, April 28.—Immediately upon receiving from Washington the dispatch of General Otis, President McKinley sent the following message of congratulations and thanks to the soldiers in the Philippines:

"Philadelphia, April 28.

"Otis, Manila:

"Your message announcing the achievements of MacArthur's division and the proposal of the insurgents of suspension of hostilities most gratifying. Convey to officers and men heartfelt congratulations and gratitude for their signal gallantry and triumph."

"WILLIAM M. KINLEY."

New York, April 28.—Cheers and the waving of hats greeted President McKinley, Mrs. McKinley and their party when they reached the Manhattan Hotel at 5:30 to-night.

The demonstration took place as the President stepped from his carriage. It came from a crowd that had been waiting for nearly an hour to see the Chief Executive.

A number of policemen guarded the entrance to the hotel and kept back the crowd.

DIVORCE IN HIGH LIFE.

A WIFE LOSES HUSBAND, CHILDREN AND PROPERTY.

(By Telegraph to Virginian-Pilot.)

New York, April 28.—Henry T. Sloane, the well-known and wealthy society man, was to-day granted an absolute divorce from his wife, Jessie A. Sloane. The decree was handed down by Justice Stover, in the Supreme Court, and was based upon the report of a referee, whose name was not disclosed. The name of the co-respondent was also kept secret. The custody of the Sloane children—Jessie, Emily and Eleanor—was given to Mr. Sloane. He was also accorded the right to marry, and the defendant in the suit, it was stated, should not lawfully marry again until after the death of Mr. Sloane.

"But," the decree continued, "the remarriage of the said parties to this action is not hereby prohibited."

Mrs. Sloane is deprived of the right to any part in Mr. Sloane's property. The separation of the couple was announced last December.

QUICKLY MARRIES AGAIN.

Perry Belmont and Mrs. Jessie A. Sloane, the divorced wife of Henry T. Sloane, were married at 8:30 o'clock to-night at Greenwich, Conn., by the Rev. Walter M. Barrows, pastor of the Second Congregational Church of that city.

Mr. and Mrs. Belmont will go to Washington, where they will be the guests of Mrs. S. G. Howland, Mr. Belmont's sister, for several days. Mr. Belmont will then take his bride to Kentucky to visit his stock farm.

Before leaving this city to-night, and at Mr. Belmont's request, the new Mrs. Belmont conveyed her home at No. 9 East Seventy-second street, the house that had been recently given to her by Mr. Sloane, and all its contents to the State Trust Company, with instructions to convey it back again to Mr. Sloane.

The property is valued at \$500,000. If the estate refuses to accept it the trust company is instructed to invest the proceeds of the sale of the house for the benefit of the Sloane children.

It was learned that the referee in the divorce case was William L. Turner and that he had been appointed by Justice Francis M. Scott, on March 25th last. The referee held two hearings. Mrs. Sloane did not attend either.

A TERRIBLE MISTAKE.

AN OCCULTIST REMOVES THE WRONG EYE.

(By Telegraph to Virginian-Pilot.)

Montreal, Que., April 28.—Seven years ago Thomas Stuar, then 10 years old, lost the sight of one eye, the blade of a pen knife having been accidentally run into it. Dr. Alexander Proudfoot attended him. Recently Dr. Proudfoot advised the removal of the useless eye as the only means of preserving the other intact. This was done, and the delicate task was entrusted to Dr. Proudfoot, who is assistant oculist and aurist at the General Hospital. The operation took place at the family residence and at the conclusion it was found that a terrible mistake had been made—the healthy eye had been removed. On recovery from the effects of the anæsthetic the patient found himself blind.

Wages Advanced in Alabama.

(By Telegraph to Virginian-Pilot.)

Birmingham, Ala., April 28.—The Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railroad Company to-day issued notices to the effect that on May 1st the salaries of all employees, exclusive of the coal miners, will be advanced on a basis of 10 per cent, some getting more than that advance. The raise affects all employees from superintendents of mines and furnaces and office forces down to the drivers and mine and furnace laborers. The miners will get another advance of 25 cents a ton on May 1st, also making a total advance of 75 cents a ton since January 1st. The advance affects about five thousand people.

German Officers Arrived.

(By Telegraph to Virginian-Pilot.)

Berlin, April 28.—A dispatch from Kiel to the Vossische Zeitung says that naval officers there are smiling at the statements made by Captain Joseph B. Coghlan in the course of his speech at the Union League Club banquet in New York last week. These officers claim that Admiral Von Diederichs' answer to Admiral Dewey's threat was simply: "Clear for action and quietly steam through the American lines into the harbor."

Serene Over Samoa.

(By Telegraph to Virginian-Pilot.)

Berlin, April 28.—It is believed here that an understanding has been reached between the governments of the United States and Germany, not only as to their relations in Samoa, but in regard to other opinions of the world as well.

THE STORM SWEPT TOWNS

The List of Killed and Wounded Increasing.

SCENES OF UTTER RUIN

More Than Thirty People Dead and Seventy Injured at Kirksville, Missouri—Many are Missing and it is Believed a Considerable Number Were Cremated in the Fire that Followed the Storm—Distress and Disolation at Newton—Fifteen Dead and Over Thirty Injured—List of the Killed.

(By Telegraph to Virginian-Pilot.)

Kirksville, Mo., April 27.—As a result of the tornado that swept through the eastern portion of this city yesterday evening, demolishing half of the residences and other buildings, 200 families are homeless and more than thirty dead bodies and seventy injured persons have been recovered from the ruins. More than a dozen of the injured will die. Although the rescuers have been searching the ruins ever since the storm spent its fury, many are still missing, and it is thought that a considerable number of the unfortunate were consumed in the flames that broke out soon after the storm had ceased. The work of rescue continues, but it may be days before the total number of victims is known.

THE DEAD.

As far as known the names of the dead are as follows:

Mrs. Henry Billington, Mrs. A. R. Bowman, Theodore Brigham, ex-merchant; Miss Lena Brown, of Moberly; child of Rev. Albert Burr; Seth Feather, 8 years old; Mrs. W. W. Green, A. J. Glasse and wife, Dr. W. B. Howells, J. B. Larkin, retired merchant; three children of Henry Lower; Mrs. John Mahaffey, Sr., Mrs. John T. Mahaffey; child of J. T. Mahaffey; F. M. M. Clay and wife; mother and niece of J. T. Miller; Miss Ora Millan, of Woodland, Mo.; Mrs. Blue Panschoff and baby, Mrs. H. K. Sherburne, Samuel Weaver, ex-contractor; Miss Leona Whaley, Dr. Wheeler, Mrs. Joe Wood, Mrs. Colonel Little.

A CLEAN PATH.

When the tornado struck the city last evening most of the residents were at supper. The tornado cut a clean path one mile long and six hundred feet wide through the residence section, leaving death and destruction in its wake. Buildings were demolished or twisted apart and scattered to the four winds. A conservative estimate places the aggregate amount of damage at \$200,000, the individual loss ranging from \$100 to \$10,000.

The wind played many pranks, and there were some miraculous escapes. J. C. Confield and his family were eating supper when the tornado—MUD all!

STORM SWEPT NEWTON.

Chillicothe, Mo., April 28.—Scenes of utter distress and desolation were pictured to-day in the little tornado-swept burg of Newton, forty miles north, on the St. Paul railway. There are about fifteen dead and over thirty injured, while half of the place is in ruins and fifty families are homeless.

The known dead: S. Desper, wife and three children; Laban Evans and two daughters; William Hays, wife and two children.

WIND CUT A SWATH.

The storm struck Newtown at 6:15 in the evening, coming from the southwest. It came without warning, and few were able to take advantage of their storm cellars. Striking the eastern end of town it cut a clean swath of 500 to 600 feet wide through the best portion of the place, sweeping everything before it. Over thirty houses were torn to splinters. On one street alone a row of ten houses was entirely demolished. Here scarcely any one escaped death or injury. The walls of buildings fell with a crash that sounded above the roar of the storm, burying people in the ruins. Frame buildings were twisted and lifted from their foundations; others were utterly demolished, pieces of them being carried for miles. Others shifted in their positions, apparently unhurt; one was turned squarely around, while another was turned upside down.

Samuel Desper, at the appearance of the black cloud, started with his family for a neighboring cellar, but the house was blown down over them just as they reached the door. His two daughters were caught with him by the doors and instantly killed. His wife was seriously injured, but is still alive.

Mrs. William Hays was killed while running up the street in search of shelter. The mutilated trunk with the head missing, was found on the street.

(Continued on Page Eleven.)

OTHER TELEGRAPH PAGE 11

CLASSIFICATION OF NEWS.

BY DEPARTMENTS.

Telegraph News—Pages 1, and 11. Local News—Pages 3 and 5. Editorial—Page 4.

Home Study Circle—Page 4. Virginia News—Pages 6 and 9. North Carolina News—Page 7. Portsmouth News—Pages 10 and 11. Berkeley News—Page 9.

Markets—Page 12. Shipping—Page 12. Real Estate—Page 12.